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To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that the ſame invariable Sentiments of Duty and Affection which have influenced all our former Proceedings, will be ſteadily directed, to promote the Honour of your Majeſty's Government, and the Safety and Proſperity of this Kingdom.

We cannot too ſtrongly expreſs the feeling Senſe we have of the preſent critical Juncture of Affairs, occaſioned by the War in which your Majeſty is neceſſarily engaged, to defend the Rights of your Crown, and to protect the Commerce of your Subjects.

The unnatural Conjunction of thoſe Powers with whom your Majeſty is to contend, muſt bring the Danger, to which we are expoſed, ſo much the nearer to our View, as to make us exert our utmoſt Endeavours to maintain Tranquillity at Home, and defeat any Attempt which the Enemies of our Peace may intend againſt us.

The free Enjoyment we have had of all our Religious and Civil Rights and Liberties, ſince the Acceſſion of your Majeſty's moſt Illuſtrious Houſe, cannot fail of making the deepeſt Impreſſion on our Minds; and your Majeſty's having appointed his Grace the Duke of Bedford to the Government of this Kingdom, at this important Criſis, affords us the moſt convincing Proof of the Continuance of that paternal Care and Tenderneſs, always ſhewn to your Majeſty's faithful Subjects of this Kingdom.

When ſuch formidable Deſigns are layed to deprive us of all our conſtitutional Rights and Liberties, both Civil and Religious, it muſt raiſe the greateſt Confidence, as well as the warmeſt Returns of Gratitude and Loyalty, in every truly Proteſtant Breaſt, to know, that they are committed, by your Majeſty's great Wiſdom and Goodneſs, to the Care of a Governor ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed by his high Birth, great Abilities, inherent Worth, and known Attachment to your Majeſty's Perſon and Family, and deſcended from an Anceſtor ſo univerſally and juſtly beloved when living, and ſo glorious in his Death, for endeavouring to ſecure thoſe invaluable Bleſſings to us.

We are fully aſſured of your Majeſty's Readineſs to conſent to ſuch Laws as may conduce to the Welfare of this Kingdom, which will encourage us to conſider the State of the Charter Schools, ſo wiſely calculated to ſtrengthen the Proteſtant Intereſt; and to think of the moſt proper Means of extending that moſt valuable Branch of our Trade the Linen Manufacture; the Care of our Tillage alſo, hitherto ſo fatally neglected, is an Object of the moſt intereſting Nature, and cannot but engage us to apply ourſelves, in the moſt ſerious Manner, to take ſuch Steps as may prevent the Calamities which are the neceſſary Conſequence of a Want of Corn, ſo often ſeverely felt by this Kingdom: And we cannot omit taking this Opportunity of aſſuring your Majeſty, that we ſhall moſt chearfully embrace every Occaſion of approving ourſelves worthy the Continuance of your Majeſty's Royal Favour and Protection.

Hen. Baker Sterne, Cler' Parliamentor.

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant's Anſwer.

I Will forthwith tranſmit this dutiful and affectionate Addreſs to be laid before His Majeſty.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to expreſs our grateful Senſe of the Happineſs this Nation has enjoyed ſince the Acceſſion of your moſt Illuſtrious Houſe; by which our Civil and Religious Rights and Liberties were confirmed to us.

We look upon the Continuance of your Majeſty's moſt precious Life, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your Royal Houſe, as the only Means, with the Aſſiſtance of Divine Providence, to ſecure thoſe Rights and Liberties to us and our Poſterity. Fully convinced of this great Truth, we ſhall moſt chearfully concur in all Meaſures neceſſary to baffle the unnatural Conjunction of thoſe Powers, who, contrary to the Faith of the moſt ſolemn Treaties, have combined to diſturb the Tranquility of your Majeſty's Reign; and we truſt in God that we ſhall be able to take ſuch effectual Meaſures, as will render all Attempts of your Majeſty's inveterate Enemies, againſt the Peace of this Iſland, vain, fruitleſs, and deſtructive to themſelves.

We return our moſt humble Thanks to your Majeſty, who, notwithſtanding the heavy Expence of the preſent juſt and neceſſary War, has ſuch Attention to the Circumſtances and Condition of this Nation, as to aſk only the uſual Supplies: And we do aſſure your Majeſty we ſhall, with the greateſt Chearfulneſs, grant ſuch Supplies as ſhall be neceſſary for the Support of your Majeſty's Government of this Kingdom.

Having at all Times abundant Experience of your Majeſty's Wiſdom and paternal Affection, and your gracious Diſpoſition to approve whatever may conduce to the Proſperity of this Kingdom, when the Senſe of your People is laid before your Majeſty; we ſhall endeavour to frame ſuch Laws for the Royal Aſſent, as may moſt effectually ſupport and ſtrengthen the Proteſtant Intereſt, and promote the Welfare of this Nation. And we will conſider the State of the Charter-Schools, and what may be further done to promote their good Deſign. And our moſt ſerious Attention ſhall be given to the Improvement and Extention of the Linen Manufacture, which

[Price Three-Pence]

which we conſider as the Staple of this Kingdom. And we will moſt chearfully embrace every practicable Method to promote Tillage, and thereby prevent all future Calamities, which may ariſe from a Scarcity of Corn; Calamities but too ſenſibly and fatally experienced during the Courſe of the laſt Year, and to which this Country has been too often expoſed.

We return your Majeſty our moſt ſincere Thanks for the Appointment of his Grace the Duke of Bedford to the Government of this Kingdom at this critical Juncture; from whoſe approved Abilities, diſtintereſted Zeal, and Steadineſs of Spirit, we promiſe ourſelves that your Majeſty, and this Nation, will reap great and permanent Advantages.

E. Sterling,
H. Alcock, } Cler. Dom. Com.

The Lord Lieutenant's Anſwer.

I Will take the firſt Opportunity to tranſmit this dutiful and loyal Addreſs to be laid before His Majeſty.

To his Grace John Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland,

The humble Addreſs of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

WE the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, return our moſt humble Thanks to your Grace for your Speech delivered from the Throne to both Houſes of Parliament; and we beg Leave, at the ſame Time, to expreſs our moſt ſincere Joy upon your Grace's happy Arrival in this Kingdom.

The Marks of paternal Affection, with which our gracious Sovereign has been pleaſed to favour this Nation, have been many and various; but none of them have made a deeper Impreſſion on our Minds, than his Appointment of your Grace to the Government of this Kingdom, at a Time, when the Neceſſity of his Affairs ſeemed to require the Attendance of ſo able and faithful a Counſellor near his Sacred Perſon.

His Majeſty's loyal Subjects of Ireland have long wiſhed to ſee the Government of this Kingdom delegated to the Heir and Deſcendent of the great Perſon who paved the Way for the late glorious Revolution; who laid the Foundation of our Civil and Religious Rights and Liberties, and cemented it with his Blood. Their Wiſhes are now ſatisfied, and they admire in your Grace the ſame Virtues and great Qualities that diſtinguiſhed and adorned your Illuſtrious Anceſtor.

The great Employments in the State, which your Grace has filled with ſo much Honour to yourſelf, and with ſuch Utility to the Publick, give us the ſtrongeſt Aſſurance that your Grace will diſcharge your preſent high Office with the ſame Honour, and to the great Advantage of this Nation. And we promiſe ourſelves, that under your Adminiſtration, the Dignity of Government, and the Authority of Law, will be confirmed, ſupported, and eſtabliſhed.

Your Grace has moſt kindly encouraged us to conſider of ſuch Laws as may conduce to the Welfare of this Kingdom, ſuch Laws as may ſtrengthen the Proteſtant Intereſt, and excite the Induſtry of our People, by promoting and extending the Staple Manufacture of this Country; your Grace has ſhewn that you attend to all our Neceſſities, and feel for our Wants, by adviſing us to think of ſome Method of preventing the Return of ſuch a Calamity as we lately ſuffered from a Scarcity of Corn, which your Grace's Noble and Generous Nature prompted you early to ſoften and relieve. And we ſhould think ourſelves utterly unworthy of ſuch a Governor, if we did not endeavour to imitate your Example, and to follow your Advice. We ſhall therefore, relying upon your Grace's kind and generous Aſſiſtance, proceed with Chearfulneſs to frame and conſider of ſuch Laws, as may beſt anſwer the great Ends propoſed, in full Confidence of obtaining all that becomes dutiful Subjects to aſk from a gracious King.

Hen. Baker Sterne, Cler' Parliamentor.

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant's Anſwer.

I Think myſelf extremely obliged to your Lordſhips for this kind Addreſs, and ſhall endeavour to preſerve your good Opinion by my Zeal for His Majeſty's Service, and a conſtant Attention to promote the Intereſt of Ireland upon all Occaſions.

To his Grace John Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland,

The humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

WE, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to attend your Grace with our hearty Thanks for your moſt excellent Speech from the Throne.

His Majeſty having appointed a Perſon of your Grace's known Abilities to be our Chief Governor, ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed for your wiſe and faithful Conduct in Poſts of the higheſt Truſt and Dignity, is the ſtrongeſt Proof of his Majeſty's paternal Care and Attention to the Welfare and Happineſs of the People of this Kingdom.

We reflect with the higheſt Pleaſure on your Grace's Approbation of our former Conduct, and hope the Effects of the Deliberations of this Seſſion will fully anſwer your Grace's favourable Opinion conceived of us.

When we conſider the preſent critical Juncture of Affairs, we cannot but acknowledge your Grace's tender Regard to us, in recommending our taking proper Meaſures for our Security; and we beg Leave to aſſure your Grace, that nothing ſhall be wanting, on our Part, to preſerve Peace at Home; and, ſo far as our Circumſtances will admit, we ſhall take all proper Care to be prepared againſt any Inſult that may be attempted on this Kingdom.

We ſhall, with the greateſt Chearfulneſs, concur in granting to his Majeſty ſuch Supplies as will be neceſſary for the Support of his Majeſty's Government, being well aſſured, that, under your Grace's Adminiſtration, the ſame will be applied only to the Uſes for which they ſhall be given.

The unnatural Conjunction of thoſe Powers, now combined to inſult the Rights of his Majeſty's Crown, and to deſtroy the Commerce, Liberty, and Religion of his Subjects, muſt unite every Proteſtant to ſupport and defend thoſe inеſtimable Bleſſings, which we have conſtantly enjoyed under his Majeſty's moſt mild and gracious Government. The Proteſtant Charter-Schools, and our Linen Manufacture, ſo ſtrongly recommended to us by your Grace, deſerve our utmoſt Attention, and cannot fail to be attended

with

with Improvement and Succeſs, under your Grace's Influence and Protection.

Your Grace's early and charitable Attention to the Neceſſities of the Poor of this Country in their late Diſtreſſes, and Precaution to guard againſt the like Calamities for the Future, have clearly ſhewed, that, in that Heart, where true Notions of Liberty are firmly rooted, Humanity and every amiable Virtue muſt reſide. And we aſſure your Grace, we ſhall exert our utmoſt Efforts to make your Adminiſtration eaſy and honourable.

E. Sterling, *H. Alcock*, } Cler. Dom. Com.

The Lord Lieutenant's Anſwer.

THE Regard which the Houſe of Commons expreſs for me, in this obliging Addreſs, gives me the greateſt Satisfaction, and I ſhall endeavour to merit the Continuance of it, by making the Proſperity of this Kingdom the conſtant Object of my Care and Attention.

Gotha, Oct. 4. The 18th of September, Prince Henry made a Viſit at Noon to the Dutcheſs. The next Day was very remarkable. The Combined Army was aſſembled near Eiſenach, and entrenched themſelves in the Defiles of the Mountains to wait the Attack of the Pruſſians; but as the latter did not ſtir from Erfurth, the Commanders of the Combined Army came to the Reſolution of making a bold Puſh, and carrying off the 1200 Pruſſians which were here. For this Purpoſe they marched all Night with almoſt all their Cavalry, and 23 Companies of Grenadiers, amounting in the Whole to between 7 and 8000 Men, and arrived about Eight in the Morning; but they did not meet with the Succeſs they expected; for M. de Seidlitz, though ſurprized, made a good Retreat, not loſing 20 Men. The Princes Hildburghauſen and Soubiſe, and all the French Generals, came up to Court at Eleven o'Clock; the Infantry poſſeſſed themſelves of the Town, and 'twas expected they would have remained here. But it was not M. de Seidlitz's Intention they ſhould: He had only retired behind the Hills about a League off, towards Erfurth; to which Place he ordered a Regiment of Dragoons of 500 Men from Gamſtedt. He cauſed 100 Dragoons to diſmount here, to repreſent Infantry, and divided the reſt of his Troops into 22 ſmall Bodies, which extended themſelves very far, and, by the Favour of a Fog, appeared like ſo many Squadrons. All this ſucceeded very well; at One in the Afternoon he attacked the French with his Huſſars only; and News was immediately carried to the French Generals, that the whole Pruſſian Army was advancing; that they lay behind the Hills, and that they were extending towards the Left, in order to ſurround the Enemy; whereupon they made all poſſible Haſte to retreat; and thoſe Troops, after having marched all Night, were obliged to return the Way they had come, without having any Refreſhment; and in two Hour's Time there was not a Frenchman left here. M. de Seidlitz purſued them, made forty Priſoners, killed about the ſame Number, took a great deal of Baggage, and was very near taking ſeveral General Officers, who had ſtaid too long in the Town. This Action, though of no great Conſequence in itſelf, does great Honour to the General. The King, however, did not think proper to let him remain there any longer. The 21ſt he returned to Erfurth, and the ſame Evening the Van-guard of the French Army re-poſſeſſed themſelves of Gotha. Things remained in this Situation till the 28th, when the King left Erfurth, and marched to Buttleſtedt, where it is ſaid he ſtill remains. The Van-guard of the Combined Army followed him the ſame Day, but had the Misfortune to be attacked and beaten by a Pruſſian Detachment two Days ago. According to the French Accounts, they have loſt between 2 and 300 Men, and have retired under the Cannon of Peterſberg. Upon Advice of the King's Retreat, the Combined Army marched from Eiſenach the 30th, and arrived here the 1ſt of October, where they ſtill continue. They are incamped upon the Kramberg, and their Head-Quarters are here. It is thought they will not advance till the King has left Buttleſtedt. There is conſtantly the Diſtance of about ſix German Miles between both Armies. The Avocatory Letters have been poſted up here ever ſince Sunday laſt. The Continuance of this Army in our Country compleats our Miſery; we have neither Hay nor Oats left; and we ſhall very ſoon be without Bread.

Berlin, Oct. 11. His Majeſty continued on the ſixth Inſtant with the main Body of his Army at Buttleſtedt, beyond Naumbourg, waiting for the pretended Army of the Empire and that of France; which hitherto have done nothing but repoſſeſs themſelves of the Cities of Gotha and Erfurth, after our Troops had quitted them. Marſhal Richlieu having entred the Country of Halberſtadt with all his Forces, Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick has poſted himſelf, with the Body of Troops under his Command, in an advantagious Situation, at Wantzleben, two Miles beyond Magdebourg; and the Report publiſhed in ſeveral Gazettes, that his Highneſs had thrown himſelf into that Town, and that the French had taken 100 of our Huſſars Priſoners, is entirely falſe. According to the Letters from Pruſſia of the ſixth, the Ruſſians continue their Retreat, in two Columns, one of which is got as far as Heydeckrug, and directs its March towards Memel; the other is ſtill encamped between Kuleweitſchen and Palumpen, two Villages belonging to the Bailiwick of Abſteinen, and is throwing three Bridges over the River Jura. Both Columns continue to burn every Village they paſs thro', without Diſtinction. Our Army has been ſtopt in its Purſuit of theſe Incendiaries, by the Bridges over the River Memel having been deſtroyed by the Violence of the Stream.

Cologne, October 14. The Army of the Empire, as well as the French, complain, that the Cold already kills their Men and Horſes, fills their Hoſpitals, and encreaſes the Deſertion, ſo it is very probable they will ſoon take Winter Quarters; that of the Empire in Franconia; thoſe of France in the conquered Countries, as they term them. The Diſſentions between the Troops of the Empire, and thoſe of France, under the Prince Soubize, are ſo augmented by the Inſolence and Injuſtice of the French, that the Generals are afraid of their turning their Arms againſt each other. The French have plundered ſeveral Villages in the Dutchy of Eiſenach, cut down the Foreſt Trees, taken the Forage from the Troops of the Empire, and committed all Sorts of Diſorders. The 7th they oppoſed the Guard at the Head Quarters of the Army of the Empire, and run the Officer through the Arm; on which Orders have been given to fire on them, if they attempt the ſame another Time; in ſhort, they now live together more like Enemies than Friends.

Hague